

# The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18. 1740.

No. 1662.

The ANSWER to the QUERIES in the CHAMPION Continued.



13. \* With what Design all Abuses and Corruption in Offices and Companies are not only unpunish'd, but protected and encouraged by the Defendant ?

Other Factions have contented themselves with representing Ministers as Bad Men ; but the present Opposition, that they might out-go their Predecessors, and even out-do their usual Out-doings, would paint the Honourable Person they unjustly hate as a very Devil. To suffer Inquiry to escape with Impunity is Weakness at least, if not Wickedness ; but to protect and encourage Corruption in Publick Offices and Publick Companies, would be Folly and Villany in the highest Degree. A Minister capable of such wretched Conduct, would not be able to support himself a Single Year. But if a Person at the Head of Publick Affairs has Penetration enough to distinguish between Contraries and Discoveries, and at the same Time wants neither Courage to defend his Friends, nor Spirit to detect the artful Intrigues of their Enemies ; such a Minister will never be deserted, or his Services forgot. It is a Sense of this procures the Honourable Person now in Power so many Hearty Advocates, and lays the Main Tools of an outrageous Faction under the fatal Necessity of writing the absurd and scandalous Things they do. Men who have neither Truth on their Side nor Honesty in their Hearts, must fly out into Stories, as groundless at the Bottom as black in Appearance.

11. \* With what Design every Sea-faring or Water-man in the Kingdom was to have been made a Slave ?

Might not any Man start such a Question on any Scheme for manning the Navy, and ought any Answer to be return'd so invidious and so unprov'd a Charge ? How does it become these Pretenders to Patriotism to call the Servts of their Country, Slavery ? Does not this shew the Men such as they really are ? So long as Talking, Scribbling, and Holding up of Hands are thought worthy of this Appellation, they are content to be their Country's Servts ; but an Attempt to put them upon harder Duty, would make them roar out Slavery. Just as some Traitors who smiled at all the other Inconveniences of War, thought it insupportable on our losing a few Ships. Watermen are on a sudden extremely dear to Men, who before regarded them only as Drudges ; and, no doubt, their Concern will last as long, and produce as great Effects as the pretended Tenderness for the People of the same worthy Persons Breasts, who yet would not forgive their Tenants a single Quarter's Rent. Self-interest bears an extensive Sway in this Age ; if you will either credit the Opinion of a Gazetteer, or consider attentively the Conduct of the Patriots. If the Hardships of the Seafaring People had been all, we had never had these Remonstrances. No, no, the putting a Hardship on the Publick, and making thereby a Hole for the Political Tinkers not to stop but to talk about next Session was the Point ; and much Good may it do them who made the Bill miscarry.

12. \* Why the Merchants are denied Common Protection, embargoed, and insulted ?

This Question is asked that the Facts mentioned therein may pass for indubitable and notorious. But this these Questions concern is not easily discernible. The Merchants of Bristol justly resented the using their Names in a Charge of this Nature some Time ago, in a Common Sense : The Merchants of London could not countenance so barefaced a Falshood ; and the Merchants in general are said not to have been taken, plunder'd, or ill-used by the Spaniards, because we know they were never here ; but to have been abused, exposed, and sacrificed by the Ministry : A Fact equally false, and which ought to be esteemed a Lie. The Merchants are not, ought not, to be so easily mouthed, as to pass by just Grounds of Complaint without speaking ; and theretofore their Legal Silence on this Head is a sufficient Answer. But as to Unreasonable Complaints there is no guarding against them. In all the last War not a Year passed without Murmurs on this Head, and therefore present Grumblings ought not to amaze us.

13. \* Why the City of LONDON is vilified, abased, and oppressed by the Defendant and his Agents ?

It would be truly an extraordinary Thing if any Single Person in the Kingdom, or his Agents, should vilify, abuse, or oppress the City of LONDON ; it would be a Thing as difficult to excuse as to conceal. The MINISTER is the last Man in the World would attempt it, if it could be, as it never can, his Interest. But sure it would be hard, if while the Open Enemies of the Government, and the Avowed Foes to the Administration, nay Men whom their Fellow-Citizens declared not long ago to be such, aim at disuniting City Councils, governing City Elections, and even assuring to themselves the Name of the City, the True Friends to the Constitution, and who in consequence are the Minister's Well-wishers, should look on carelessly, and take no Share, when they saw Thirgs running at this Rate. Is not One Alderman as much an Alderman as another Alderman ? One Common-Councilman as another Common-Councilman ? One Liverman as another Liverman ? And hath not each of these Rights, which he may use as his Prudence directs ? Is the Vote of the Court of Aldermen the Voice of the City ? No, answer the Faktion. Is it then the Vote of the Common Hall ? Yes, say they. The Reason is plain ; their Majority is in one and not in the other. A Majority, therefore, is Infallible at Guildhall, from the same Arguments which demonstrate a Minority Infallible at Westminster. This puts me in mind of a Stroke in Politicks by the famous PYM, who finding the House of Lords not so much inclined to ruin the Constitution as he wished them, moved in the House of Commons, That the Majority there and the Minority of the Lords concurring in a Vote, might be esteemed the Sense of both Houses. Thus Patriots will proponnd what no Minister dares dream of.

14. \* Why such immense Sums have, for these twenty Years, been raised upon the Nation, on various Pretences, which have constantly proved to have been groundless ?

Here is another notable Question, which no Man living can make Sense of, without Instances or Proofs. I have heard of a Gentleman who objected to a Builder's Account, because there was a Charge in it for Scaffolding ; and yet, says he, It was taken away before my Face. Some Folk look upon themselves to be cheated by the Insurance-offices, because, tho' they have paid twenty Years together, yet they were never burnt out. Just so some Modern Politicians think they owe nothing to God or the Government for the Dangers they escape. It is well if we suffer not some time or other, as a Nation, thro' the Prevalence of this impious, ungrateul Disposition.

15. \* Why the present War is carried on as it is ? A Question which would have been as smartly ask'd, let it have been carried on how it would. The making War is a Prerogative of the Crown, the enquiring how a War is conducted, belongs to a Parliament, where a proper Answer will be given to this Question. But to suppose that a Point of this Importance ought to be explain'd in Publick Prints to every little Fellow that asks it, is supposing our Government dissolved, and the Mob ready to sit in Judgment on the Legislature, which seems to be the glorious End which some of our modern Patriots have in View ; but 'tis hop'd by the wiser Part of the Nation they will never, either by Fraud or Force, be able to bring it about, tho' very probably they may attempt it both Ways. But to return to the Question. The Ministry, it must be own'd, have conducted this War a little oddly. Our Malecontents are in pain for the English Glory, and our Enemies abroad, for the Spanish Monarchy. Time will discover whose Fears are best grounded.

16. \* Whether all or any of these Thing could have been done, if the Electors had not been corrupted, and Places and Pensions been given to the Elected by the Defendant ?

Here it is openly asserted, that the whole British Nation, Freeholders, Citizens, Burghers and Gentry, are all corrupt. If this was a Truth, then all these Queries fall to the Ground ; for such a Nation could be govern'd no other Way than by Influence, and what these People represent as Crimes, would be necessary Measures. Thus do the Patriots abuse all alike, Prince and Parliament, Peers and People, and always ought not to amaze us.

for the same Cause, — they can't rule them.

The remaining Querries are of such Natures as must excuse us from answering them. They regard either Matters about which we know nothing, such as the Changes made by Time and Economy in a Gentleman's private Family, or else, such imaginary Prospects of Universal Destruction to our Name and Nation, from the Corrupting a Parliament not yet called, as would argue Folly and Presumption in us to repeat. All that had the Shadow of Imputation on his Majesty's Government, has been considered with Moderation, and answer'd fairly as well as freely. The Champion has since reprinted his Paper to prevent our misrepresenting it ; but himself must acknowledge there is no Ground for such an Accusation when he sees this Answer. The Friends of the Ministry despise such Methods ; they know, that coming at Truth by a fair Inquiry, in Things where the Publick Safety wil bear it, is making the Panegyrick the Panegyrick of those at the Helm, and will consequently never avoid it. They fear no Discoveries by Secret Committees, b'cause they project no Utrecht Treasies ; they set on foot no Canada Expeditions to expose the King's Subjects and fill their own Pockets. It is their Misfortune however to have to do with those who did, and who, by continually repeating their own Thoughts and Actions when in Power, are in a fair Way of making the ver. Constitution, as well as all succeeding Ministers, odious.

No thing can be more certain, than that the Paper before us, and many others published by the same Covenants, fall exactly under the Notice of the Law, and would by any twelve Men be deem'd a Libel, indeed we must live under a very bad Constitution if they did not. However, the Ministry have not Recourse to that Weapon. If they had any Grounds for what they say, or even any tolerable Colour, they might, under any other Administration, be in Danger ; but while they write such staring, Bedlamite Stuff as this, an Innocent Ministry would draw Suspicion on themselves by exposing them to Punishment. Thus, like a late Incendiary at the Old Baily, who waited till he was apprehended, and therefore was judg'd out of his Senses, Redundancy of Proof saves them, and they are left to be laug'd at instead of pilloried.

Hear, O my Countrymen. a Vindication of a MINISTER, dictated by Publick Spirit, and written with Truth. I am confident, that such loose, trifolous, groundless, tho' base, barbarous, and black Suggestion, as this Man hath thrown out against a Person truly honourable, and as deserving the Name of a PATRIOT, as ever Man was, will meet with Contempt instead of Credit, when clearly understood. In a just Sense of this, I have ventur'd to set Pen to Paper, for your Sakes rather than his. What I have offered flo's from Sincerity, not Servility. I wrote it to please no particular Person, but to manifest Sedition's Falshoods, and support Important Truths ; Truths important to you, as they reg'd your Liberties, Properties, and Reputations, which are no less concern'd in these Querries, than the Character of the Minister ; and therefore, I hope it will be thought, that on this Occasion I have discharged my Duty as a Publick Writer, which is al the Reward I seek.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersburg, Oct. 4. N. S.

Vice-Admiral Apraxin, who set out lately to meet the Persian Ambassador writes word from Casan, where that Minister is shortly expected, that there is no instance of any Ambassador's ever having so great a Retinue, his Domesticks only being above 800 ; that he could not have less than 400 Waggon to carry his Baggage, and that he had in his Retinue 4 or 500 Merchants, who came with a great Quantity of all Sorts of Merchandizes from Persia and the Indies. As the Ambassador's Expences are to be defray'd by our Court, he has sent to the Governor of Astrakan a List of the Provisions which he shall want for his Subsistence. He desires in particular 200 Sheep or Lambs a Day, with 1800 lb. of Rice, and 600 lb. of Sugar. We are assured, that, among other Presents, he brings several Diamonds and Jewels taken from the Treasury of the Great Mogul.



*Vienna, Octob 12. N. S.* The first Infant, being the Emperor's Birth-day, the Great Duchess of Tuscany, and the Archduchess Mary-Anne, agreeably surpriz'd their Imperial Majesties with a dramatick Piece of one Act, which was perform'd with a Grace that charm'd all the Audience, the rather because the Actors were only Five in Number, who were the two most Serene Archduchesses, (the Emperor's Daughters) Prince Charles of Lorrain, the Count Martinitz, and a Countess of Lamberg. The Great Duchess was admis'd in particular for her Method, the Justness of her Action, and the Sweetness of her Voice.

#### H O M E P O R T S.

*Cowes, Oct. 15.* Came in the Expedition, Jenkins, from Limerick for Rotterdam; the Carton, Cork, for this Place from Alderney; the Union, White, from Guernsey for London; and the Jenny, Brooks, a Tender, from Portsmouth. Wind E.

*Southampton, Oct. 16.* On the 14th instant arrived the Re-union, James Potel, of and from Cherbourg: Who brings Advice, That there are Two Spanish Privateers at that Port; one of about 40 Tons, with 40 Men, and mounts 2 Carriage Chase Guns, 6 Pounds, and 8 Swivells, has 6 Guns unmounted in the Hold, and 26 or 30 Oars; the other a small Privateer of 10 Tons, and 20 Men and Small Arms: They generally cruise between Cherburgh and Batfleur. The same Day also arrived the Trinity, Loran Cane, of and from Brabac: Who reports, That eight Ships of the Brest Squadron are returned into the Bay of that Port by bad Weather, and that the rest are gone to Cadiz; That no more than three French Men of War are as yet sailed for the West-Indies, being the usual Annual Number that is sent to protect the Trade of their own Plantations. Yesterday sailed the John, Filicul, of and for Jersey. Wind S. S. E.

*Deal, Oct. 16.* Wind E. S. E. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Greenwich, Argyle, Guernsey, Gibraltar, and Port-mahon.

*Gravesend, Oct. 16.* Pass'd by the West, Gilby, from Ostend; the Willing Mind, Rouse, from Diep; the Silver Eel, —, from Friesland; the John and Hester, Fowler, from Stockholm; the Quince-Tree, Hewitt, from Northcopen; the True Love, Metcalfe; and the Speedwell, Hartson; both from Petersburgh.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Hamburg, the —, Renell, from Exon.

At Amsterdam, the Lady Ann, Vinck, from London.

At Bremen, the Anna Catharina, Hilgerloh, from London; and the Six Good Friends, Huntman, from Cork.

At Liverpool, the Samuel, Leatherland, from Jamaica.

At Portsmouth, the Bonetta's Peize, Chamberlain, from Oporto.

At Naples, the Goodfellow, Saunders, from Leghorn.

At Cork, the Mary, Murphrey, from Bourdeaux.

At Carolina, the Squirrel, Brown, from —

At Plymouth, the St. Peter, Hovey, of and for London from Jamaica.

At Poole, the Charming Peggy, Weston, from Calais.

#### L O N D O N .

They write from Madrid the 4th Instant N. S. that upon Advice that the English have a Design upon Buenos Ayres or the South-sea Settlements, the King has caus'd six Men of War to be fitted out at St. Anders for that Country, which they were inform'd are sail'd, and twas hop'd would be there time enough to oppose the English, who they hear had lately taken two Spanish Ships in the Gulph of Mexico; and that the Tonlon Squadron pass'd the Streights of Gibraltar the 26th ult. and sail'd with a fair Wind toward the West Indias.

From Paris, that the late Duke of Ormond, who was to have commanded in Galicia, had, on account of his great Age and Infirmities, obtain'd Leave of the King of Spain to return to France.

From Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty has made a Present to his Queen of a Posy of Diamonds valued at 900,000 Crowns; and that on the 18th N. S. the Marquis de Beauvois, the French King's Envoy Extraordinary, who is come thither to congratulate the King on his Accession to the Crown, was introduced to a Publick Audience of his Majesty, the Queen, and the Queen Mother, by the Baron de Pellewitz, Master of the Ceremonies.

The Earl of Waldegrave is said to be so ill of a Dropsey, at Paris, that his Life is despair'd of.

Last Sunday died in an advanc'd Age, at his Seat at

Hewthorpe in the County of Northampton, Joseph Hall, Esq; formerly High Sheriff for the said County. Yesterday Sir Knight died in an advanced Age, at his Seat at Cowderham in the County of Sussex, William Atkinson, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the said County.

On Saturday last the Corpse of the Right Hon. Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford, Baron Ferrers, and Baronet, Premier Viscount of England, who lately died at his Seat at Sabam's Lodge in the County of Suffolk, was carried from thence in great Funeral Pomp and Solemnity, in order to be inter'd in the Burial-Vault of that Noble Family at Christ-Church in Ipswich, in the said County of Suffolk.

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor will hold the Second General Seal before Michaelmas Term at Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

The Ship commanded by John Baudouin, the Younger, bound from Rochelle to Hamburg, is stranded near Calais.

On Thursday last at the Sessions at the Old Bailey Twenty-one Prisoners were try'd, whereof Seven were for Capital Offences; Ten were found guilty and Eleven acquitted. And,

Yesterday the following Prisoners were capitally convicted, viz.

Eleanor Mumppman, for breaking and entering the House of Mr. Peter Rhode, and stealing Things of Value.

William Dewell, for a Rape on Sarah Griffin, in a Barn at Acton. [George Curtis, otherwise Tuggington, one of his Accomplices, who was to have been try'd with him, dy'd in Newgate that Morning.]

Edward Madder and Thomas Clack, for breaking and entering the House of John Clack, and stealing thence a great Quantity of Goods.

William Meers, for breaking and entering the House of Mr. Edward Finch, and stealing Household Furniture of Value.

Six were acquitted, and Seven cast for Transportation.

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge } 09 02 09 39

Bank Stock 139 3-4ths. India 154 1-4th. South Sea 96 1-half. One Annuity 110 3-8ths. New ditto 108 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-8th. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11 1-half. African 10. India Bonds 3 1 13 1. to 12 1. Premium. Bank Circulation 11. 10 1. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 3 4ths Prem. English Copper 3 1 15 1. Welsh ditto 15 1. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100. Three per Cent. ditto 94. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 5 1.

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